

166  
A  
*Lunenburgher* General

His Circumstantiated and Full

ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
BATTLE  
OF  
BLEINHEIM.

WHEREIN

What passed on that memorable Day, as well on Prince  
*Eugene*, as on the Duke of *Marlborough's* side, and  
the true *Humane Causes* of that great VICTORY,  
are Impartially related.

To which is added,

Prince *Eugene's* Letter to the King of *Prussia*, upon  
Occasion of this Battle.

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217

®

OF THE  
BATTLE

WHEELIN

THE first battle on that memorable day, as well as the  
second on the day of the great victory,  
the first of the great victory.

To which is added,

A full and complete account of the  
operations of this battle.

OF THE

Printed and Sold by

# Lunenburgher General

His Circumstantiated and Full

## ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE O F Bleinheim, &c.

[T was reasonable to believe, that after the Defeat at *Schellembergh*, which had been attended with the Conquest of *Donawert*, *Newburgh* and *Rain*, and which had given the Armies of the High Alps a free Entrance into *Bavaria*, that Elector would have made use of the favourable Dispositions the Generals of the Confederates express'd towards him:



Since they took no other Advantage of their late Success, and great Superiority, than to offer him such ~~Terms of Accommodation, as considering the present Condition of his Affairs, he could not have expected.~~ Nevertheless, tho' that Prince had approved the Articles which had been Agreed on between Count *Wratislau*, and Monsieur *Prilmeyer*, and had promis'd to come, in Person, to Sign them; yet he recall'd his Promise, upon Advice that *Mareschal de Tallard* had pass'd the *Black-Forest* to come to join him; and sent back his Minister to acquaint Count *Wratislau*, That since the King of *France* assisted him so powerfully, he thought himself oblig'd to remain firm in his Alliance.

This Breach of Promise of the Elector was highly, and, indeed, very justly, resent'd by the Duke of *MARLBOROUGH*, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who thereupon detach'd Four Thousand Horse to plunder and burn his Country, hoping that a generous Compassion for his desolate Subjects, would conquer his Obstinacy. But the Generals of the Allies finding that the Elector was still inflexible, and that it was not possible to Attack him in his Camp under the Cannon of *Augsburgh* without infinite Disadvantage; and considering besides, that *Mareschal Tallard* was advancing with a considerable Body of Forces, they resolv'd to Attack the strong Places of *Bavaria*, and to begin with *Ingolstadt*. Thereupon the Army, Commanded by the Prince of *Baden*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, march'd the 4th. of *August* (N. S.) from the Camp at *Friedberg* to *Aicha*, and the next day to *Hochwaent*, where they continued the Sixth and the Seventh.

On the other hand, the Elector of *Bavaria's* Army being join'd with that under *Mareschal Tallard*, after having left Monsieur *de Chamarante* in *Augsburgh* with eight



eight Batallions and four Squadrons of *French* Troops, advanc'd to *Bieberback* on the *Lech*, as with intent to pass that River, in order to Attack our Army ; but this Feint was only to cover their true Design, which was to pass the *Danube* at *Lauingen*, and to fall on the Army which Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* had brought from the Lines of *Biehl*, ( and which was then Encamp'd at *Hochstet* ) before they could be Reinforc'd

The Fifth, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* went to *Nieuburgh* to view the Artillery, and other Preparations, destin'd for the Siege of *Ingolstadt*.

The Sixth, Prince *Eugene* having left his Army at *Hochstet*, went to the other Army to Confer with the Prince of *Baden*, and my Lord Duke. He found, in his way, a Tract of Ground proper for a Camp, to wit, a Height from the Villages of *Munster* and *Erlingen*, to the Wood near *Appershoven*, having before it a Rivulet call'd *Kessel* : Whereupon he sent Orders to his Army, to come and possess themselves of that Post, which was put in Execution that very day.

The Seventh, eight hundred *Imperial* Horse were detach'd under Count *Mercy* Major General, to streighten the Town of *Ingolstadt*, so that no Troops or Provisions should be suffer'd to get into it. Brigadier *Baldwin*, who had been detach'd towards *Rain* with five hundred Horse since the 14th. of *July*, was order'd to Invest *Ingolstadt* on the North side ; and the same day Prince *Lewis* return'd to the Camp, where he held a Council of War with Prince *Eugene*, and my Lord Duke.

The Eighth, the Army march'd from *Hochwaert* to *Sanditzell*.

The Ninth, they advanc'd to *Arheim*, within two hours march of *Rain*; and here Prince *Lewis* went another way, and march'd directly to *Nienburgh*, to repair from thence before *Ingolstadt*. He took with him the two and twenty Batallions he had under his Command, the Regiments of Horse of *Cronsfeld* and *Hohenz Sollern*, the Cuirassiers of *Merci*, and the Dragons of *Castelli*, leaving in the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army, under the Command of the Duke Regent of *Wirtemberg*, General of the Horse, the Cuirassiers of *Zanthen* and *Cusani*, the Dragoons of *Styrum* and *Auffatz*, being Troops of *Franconia*, two Squadrons of Horse-Granadiers of *Wirtemberg*, and three other Squadrons.

The same day (*Aug. 9.*) my Lord *Marlborough* was inform'd, that the Enemy march'd from *Bieberbach* to *Lauringen*, in order to pass the *Danube* there. Prince *Eugene*, who had taken his Leave of my Lord Duke, in order to return to his Army, came back not many hours after to tell his Grace, that he had receiv'd the same Advice; whereupon having Consulted together near two Hours, the Prince went back again, and rejoïn'd his Army the 10th. at Break of Day. My Lord *Marlborough*, at Two of the Clock in the Morning, order'd the Duke Regent of *Wirtemberg* to go before with the twenty eight Squadrons under his Command, causing him to be follow'd, a few hours after, by 20 Batallions under the Command of General *Churchill*, and directing them both to use all imaginable Diligence to join Prince *Eugene*, with Promise that he would soon be with them, with the rest of the Army. And, indeed, his Grace came and Encamp'd the 10th. at *Schonesfeld*, where Bridges had already been laid cross the *Danube*.

When

When Prince *Eugene* came the 10th, early in the Morning to his Army, he found them ready to March, to go and possess themselves of the Intrenchments of *Schellenbergh*, whither those that commanded in his Absence had already sent Workmen, to put them again in a State of Defence, not judging it convenient to expect the Enemy in the Camp of *Munster* with an Army, that did not exceed 18000 Men: But the Prince caus'd the Tents to be immediately set up again, contenting himself with sending the Baggage under *Donawert*, rightly conjecturing that the Enemy, who pass'd that day the *Danube* at *Lauingen*, could not come near his Army that same Evening, and that it would not be impossible for him to maintain the important Post of *Munster*, till my Lord *Marlborough* had join'd him. In the meantime, to be thoroughly informed of the Motions of the Enemy, he sent out 5 Squadrons towards *Hochstet*, which being return'd, reported, that the Enemy after having pass'd the *Danube*, had not retaken their ancient Camp, between *Lauingen* and *Dillingen*, but that their Right extended as far as *Steinheim*, and that their Left was at *Lauingen*. Thereupon the Prince dispatch'd an Express to my Lord Duke to acquaint him with it, and to desire him to hasten his March. And because it was most plain that the Enemy, who were well inform'd of the weakness of the Prince's Army, were so far advanc'd that Day, only with design to attack his Highness the next, the Prince caus'd all his Infantry, and part of his Cavalry, to march to the Camp of *Schellenbergh*, keeping only with him 22 Squadrons of Dragoons of his own Army, with the 28 Squadrons which the Duke Regent of *Wirtembergh* had



had brought to him. He pass'd the Night with these few Troops in the Camp of *Munster*, keeping the Horses ready Sadled, with Resolution to preserve that Post, if possible, tho' without coming to an Engagement, till he had been join'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*.

The 11th. the Express sent to my Lord Duke came back, and inform'd the Prince, that my Lord Duke was upon his March ever since 2 of the Clock in the Morning, with design to join his Highness that very Evening, at the Camp of *Munster*. He added, that the 20 Batallions under General *Churchill* were very near; whereupon the Prince, (who on the other Hand was inform'd by his Parties, that the Enemy made no motion that Day) caus'd all the Troops, which the Day before he had sent to *Schellenbergh*, to return to the Camp of *Munster*. General *Churchill* came there betimes with his 20 Batallions, and in the Evening my Lord Duke arriv'd with his whole Army, the first Line of which had pass'd the *Lech* near *Rain*, the *Danube* at *Dona-wert*, and the *Wernitz* near this last Place; and the second Line had pass'd the *Danube* at *Schonesfeld*, and the *Wernitz* at *Oppersmorgen*. All the Troops being thus join'd, encamp'd between the Villages of *Munster* and *Erlinkhoven*, and that of *Appersheven*. [See the true Plan of the Battel of *Hochstet*, drawn by Colonel *Ivoy*.]

The 12th. at Break of Day, our Generals went to view the Enemies Army, taking with them all the *Piquet*, which consisted of 28 Squadrons. They would have caus'd the Army to advance as far as *Greinkeim* and *Wolperffette*, but that they perceiv'd 20 Squadrons of the Enemy in the Plain of *Overklaw*; and

and from the Height (C) which is by the corner of the Wood near *Walperstette*, they saw, by means of prospective Glasses, that all the Enemies Army was in Motion, and their Horse marching forward. The Prince and my Ld. Duke went up to the top of the Tower of *Thiffingen* (or *Daptheim*) the better to view the Enemy, and they took notice, that the advanc'd Squadrons of the Enemy stopt short, after they had perceiv'd Ours. At one of the Clock in the Afternoon, we saw the Quarter-Masters of the Enemies Army set up their Camp Standards, and mark the Camp from *Bleinheim* to *Lutzingen*. Some Squadrons of the Enemies advanc'd as far as the Height of *Schwiningen*, and repulsed our Workmen, who were making Passages there; which having given the Alarm to our Camp, all the first Line was order'd to March, but the Enemy retired.

At four in the Afternoon we plainly discover'd, from the Tower of *Thiffingen*, the Enemies Camp, their Tents being set up; and saw that they were possess'd of a very advantageous Post on a Hill; that their ~~Right~~ Flank was cover'd by the *Danube*, and their ~~Left~~ by the Village of *Lutzingen*; and that they had before them a Rivulet, whose Banks were high, and the bottom Marshy; so that it was thought at first to be unpassable, as indeed it was afterwards found to be in several Places, particularly on our Left from *Nederklawen*, (or *Onderklawen*) as far as towards *Bleinheim*, and on our Right from *Schweinbach*, as far as towards *Litzgeim*.

In these Circumstances 'twas thought a very hazardous Enterprize, to attack so numerous an Army, in so advantageous a Post, which we could not approach but by Filing of, and by Passing, in  
C view

view of the Enemy, a marshy Rivulet, which could not be done in good Order; but then there seem'd to be an indispensable Necessity of Falling immediately upon the Enemy, before they had time to fortify themselves in that Post; for, besides that our Army should have wanted Forrage much sooner, than before *Ingoldstadt* could have been taken, our Generals were well inform'd, that the *Mareschal de Villeroy*, leaving *Monsieur de Coigny* in the Camp near *Offenburgh*, with a Body of Troops sufficient to keep within the Lines of *Biehl* the Forces we had there, was ready to make an Irruption into the Country of *Wirtembergh*, with another Body which might have acted in concert with the Elector of *Bavaria*, and have been reinforc'd by Detachments from that Prince's Army, to fall afterwards on the Rear of the Lines of *Biehl*, so that thereby the French Armies would have Establish'd a free Communication from the *Rhine* to the *Danube*, and have forc'd all to submit as far as the *Mein*; whilst the Elector, from his Camp at *Hochstet*, might have ruin'd a great Part of the Circle of *Franconia*, and bring Things to that pass, that the Auxiliaries brought up by the Duke of *Marlborough* should not have been able to find either Subsistence, or Winter Quarters on the *Danube*, and in the Higher Germany; tho' on the other Hand, that Great and Seasonable Supply, could not have left the Empire in the Winter, without exposing it to the Brink of Ruin, and leaving an entire Superiority to the Enemy. These prevailing Reasons made the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene* resolve to Fight: Whereupon, that very Night all the necessary Dispositions were made for the Attack, and two Brigades of



of Foot of the Troops of *Hesse*, were order'd to possess themselves of the Villages of *Thiffingen*, (or *Dapsheim*.)

Our Army had 52 Pieces of Cannon, and consisted of 66 Battallions, and 178 Squadrons, which might amount to 50 or 52 Thousand Men. That of the Enemy was near 60000 strong, consisting in 82 Battallions, and 160 Squadrons, with 90 Pieces of Cannon, 8 of which were 24 Pounders. The Enemy had resolv'd to attack us, in case we had not prevented them. Their Right-wing was commanded by Mareschal *Tallard*, and made up of the Army he had brought up to the Elector's Assistance, consisting in 60 Squadrons, and 40 Battallions of the best Troops of *France*. On the Left was the Elector with his *Bavarians*, and the Mareschal *de Marcin* with the *French* Troops under his Command.

The 13th, at Break of Day our Army pass'd the Rivulet, call'd *Kessel*, on several Bridges, that had been prepared the Night before. We filed off in 8 Columns, of which two of Foot march'd quite to the Right of all towards the Height, along the Wood, having two Columns of Horse to their Left.

The Left-wing which was compos'd of my Lord *Marlborough's* Army, march'd in the same Order, extending it self in a Plain towards the *Danube*, as far as the Village of *Greinheim* (or *Gremen*) where they were join'd by the two Brigades of Foot of the Troops of *Hesse*, which had been posted in the Village of *Thiffingen*. And so all were drawn up in order of Battle, as you see in the Plan. The Left-wing consisted in 48 Battallions, and 86 Squadrons; whereof 14 Battallions, and 13 Squadrons were  
*English*

*English Troops*, 22 Squadrons *Danish*; 14 Batallions and 19 Squadrons *Dutch*; 13 Batallions, and 25 Squadrons of the Forces of *Lunenburgh*; 7 Squadrons of the Troops of *Hesse*, and some Troops of *Wirtemberg*.

About seven of the Clock, before our Army was quite drawn up in Batallia, the Enemy, at the Approach of our Vauntguard, gave a Signal by firing two pieces of Cannon, to call in their Forragers; set the Villages of *Onderklaw* and *Swinenback* on fire, and we saw all their Camp in Motion, their Generals, with their Aids de Camp, Galloping too and fro, to put all things in Order.

On our side two Brigades of Foot, and 15 Squadrons, were Commanded on our left, to possess themselves of the two Water-mills near *Bleinheim*; which the Enemy did immediately set on Fire.

In the mean time our Army advanc'd as far as the Morass, which was found unpassable. Prince *Eugene* caus'd our Right Wing to march along the Wood, behind the Village of *Litzgeim*, to fall on the Flank of the Elector, who did, at the same time, extend his Left proportionably, to prevent Prince *Eugene's* gaining his Flank, and in order to face him.

The Enemy fearing also lest we should gain the Flank of their Right Wing, by possessing our Selves of the Village of *Bleinheim*, sent that way several Detachments of Foot, and placed in it 27 Batallions, and 12 Squadrons of Dragoons; they posted also some Infantry in the Villages of *Overklaw* and *Lutzingen*, which extreamly weaken'd their main Batallia, and was one of the principal Causes of their Defeat. The Enemy began at half an hour past

past Eight to Cannonade us from a Battery of six Pieces, planted on the Height near *Bleinheim*, and soon after from another Battery near their Center. We answer'd them from the Battery *E*.

To facilitate the passage of our left Wing, two Brigades of Foot were order'd to go over, which done, they posted themselves in a Bottom, near the Village of *Bleinheim*. Some Bridges were laid for the Passage of our Infantry, upon which Bridges the Enemies Cannon fir'd with great fury.

About Twelve of the Clock at Noon all things were ready, on our left Wing, for the Attack; and because it was found, that in several places the Horse would want Fascines, to pass the Morass, orders were given that the Horse of our Second Line should provide themselves, each Squadron with 20 Fascines. By this time a good part of the Infantry of our main Batallia posted themselves in and about the Village of *Onderklaw*, and the Prince of *Holstein Beeck* possess'd himself of that of *Schonback*, and caus'd a Counter-Battery to be Erected.

At three Quarters past Twelve the Attack began on our Left, for which purpose twenty Batallions were detach'd under the Command of my Lord *Cuts*, Lieutenant-General, and the Major-Generals *St. Paul* and *Wilkins*, in order to assault the Village of *Bleinheim*; but the Approach of that Village being defended by a Rivulet, and by Hedges and Ditches, and the Enemy having thrown a great number of Troops into it, it was not long before we judg'd that it was not possible to force them there, at first, without sacrificing entirely our Infantry.



In the mean time our Infantry pass'd the Rivulet, notwithstanding the great fire the Enemy made from that Village, and part of our Men charg'd them in the very Village, with a great deal of vigour, tho' expos'd to the continual fire of that Battery, whilst the other part extended themselves towards the Right.

The *English* Foot having thus began the Engagement on the Left, the Horse of that same Wing pass'd the Rivulet pell-mell over against the Center, or Main Batallia of the Enemy; the Horse of our Right Wing did also pass the Rivulet, having made several Passages with divers Pieces of Wood, which they found at hand. In a word, all pass'd and drew up in order of Battle, as well as the Ground would permit, on the other side of the Rivulet. The Enemy gave us all the time we wanted for that purpose, keeping themselves very quiet on the Hill they were possess'd of, without descending into the Meadow towards the Rivulet, insomuch that even the second Line of our Horse had time to form themselves: *And to this Capital Fault of the French we ought principally to ascribe our Victory.*

The Cavalry of our Left going up towards the Hill, that of the Enemy began to move at last, and Charg'd our Men with a great deal of fury. The *French* Infantry, which was in the Village of *Bleinheim*, made, at the same time, from behind some Hedges of that Village, a terrible fire on the Flank of our Cavalry, which were gone too near that Village; so that the first Line of Horse of our Left from the head of the Line, to the 3 Regiments of the Troops of *HANNOVER*, to wit, the Ele-  
ctoral

poral Regiment, that of *Voigt*, and that of *Noyelles*, was put into such Disorder, that part of them retired even beyond the Rivulet.

Hereupon Lieutenant General *Bulow*, Commander in Chief of the Troops of *Lunenburgh*, brought from the Second Line his own Regiment of Dragoons, and two of the Troops of *Cell*, to wit, that Major General *Villers*, and that of Brigadier *Both*, which Charged the Enemies Horse with so much vigour, that they broke them, and pursued them a good Way; which gave Time to those of our Men that had given Ground, to repass the Rivulet, and to Form a Second Line behind those Regiments of Dragoons, and some others that had join'd them; so that those Dragoons remain'd in the first Line all the remaining time the Action lasted.

The Cavalry of our Left having, by this Success, gain'd the Advantage of Forming themselves entire in order of Battle, charg'd several times the Enemies Horse, who were always routed, but who, nevertheless, rallied every time, and at last caus'd our Battalions to advance to fill their Intervals, ours, who had no Foot to sustain them, caus'd three Battalions of the Troops of *Cell* to come up.

Then we return'd to the Charge, but the great Force of the Enemies Infantry put our first Line into some disorder, so that it shrunk back and remain'd, for some time, at about 60 Paces distance from the enemy, neither Party advancing against the other, at last our Men renewed the Charge, and did it with so much vigour and success, that having broke and routed the Enemy's Horse, the ten Battalions who found themselves abandoned by them, were entirely

entirely cut in pieces, none escaping but a very few Soldiers, who threw themselves on the Ground as dead, to save their Lives.

The Enemies Cavalry rallied in their Camp, on the Height behind the Village of *Bleinheim*, being so close, that there was no Interval between their Squadrons; but Ours having charg'd them, they were presently disordered, and put to flight, and their Rout was entire. Part of them endeavour'd to gain the Bridge they had on the *Danube*, between *Bleinheim* and *Hochstet*, the other part, among whom were the *Gens-d'Arms*, were closely pursued by the Dragoons of *Bothmer*, and those who escap'd being kill'd, threw themselves into the *Danube* where most of them were drowned. Those who fled towards *Hochstet* rallied once more, making shew to succour the rest, but the Regiment of *Bothmer* faced them, and kept them in awe for some time and being at length join'd by some other Regiments the Enemy fled full Gallop towards *Hochstet*. We took from them in that place 8 pieces of Cannon which they were forc'd to abandon. The *Marechal de Tallard*, was also taken near the *Danube* by *Monfieur de Boinenbourg*, a Lieutenant Colonel of the Troops of *Hesse*; and the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd his Victorious Troops to halt at the Defile of *Hochstet*. The *English* Horse shewed, in all the several Charges, a great deal of vigour and intrepidity as well as the Infantry, who were employ'd in the Attack of the Village of *Bleinheim*. The Bravery of the Officers and Soldiers of that Nation, and the Conduct of their Generals, are above all Praise. My Lord Duke was every where, and gave his Orders with great Composedness and Prudence, exposing him



without the least Concern, where-ever his Presence  
is necessary.

It is not possible for any Troops to signalize  
themselves more than they did, during all this  
action, the two Regiments of Dragoons of Ma-  
General *Villers*, and Brigadier *Bothmer*, as also a  
Squadron of *Bulow's* Dragoons, since they not only  
over'd the Disorder into which our first Line  
was put at the beginning of the Battle, but from  
that time they push'd and broke the Enemy, as of-  
ten as they charg'd, and some Squadrons of those  
Regiments charg'd 8 or 9 times, and others 5. The  
Regiment of *Bothmer*, in particular, had to do with  
*Gens-d'Armes*, whom they broke every time,  
push'd at last into the *Danube*; took from them  
their Kettle-Drums, and 5 Standards, (besides 7  
Hours from the Foot) made Prisoners Messieurs  
*Mauperoux* and *de la Valliere*, possess'd themselves  
of the Bridge on the *Danube*, and so interceded  
with the *French* Horse. 'Twas also this Regi-  
ment which with that of *Villers* began the Defeat of  
their Battalions, I have already mention'd.

The *French* Horse being thus entirely defeated,  
our Men Masters of all the Ground, which  
lay between the Enemies Left, and the Village of  
*Heim*, the 27 Battalions, and twelve Squadrons  
of Dragoons that were in that Village, found  
themselves cut off from the rest of their Army, and  
making it impossible to make their Escape, after a  
vain Attempt to repulse our Men that surrounded  
the Village, they Capitulated at last, about 8 of the  
Regiment, with Monsieur *d'Harbeville*, Major Gene-  
ral of the Troops of *Hannover*; and having laid  
down their Arms, they surrendred themselves Pri-  
soners of War, on Condition that the Officers should

not be search'd. It appears by this Relation, how few Men escaped of the 40 Battallions, which the *Mareschal de Tallard* had brought to the Elector of *Bavaria*, and which were all old Troops, and the very Choice of the *French* Infantry, since 27 of them were made Prisoners, and 10 entirely cut in pieces.

It is now time to see how things pass on our Right, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, who had to deal with the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the *Marshal de Marcin*. The Infantry of that Wing consisted only in seven Battallions *Danish*, and eleven *Prussian*, and the Cavalry in 92 Squadrons of the Troops of the Emperor, the King of *Prussia*, the Circle of *Suabia* and *Wirtemberg*, and other Princes and States of the Empire. The Enemy had in their left Wing thirty Battallions, and a great many Squadrons of Horse. They had posted fourteen Battallions in the Village of *Overklaw*, which Village my Lord Duke of *Marlborough* had taken upon him to cause to be Attack'd by his Infantry, and in the mean time his Grace had posted the Brigade of *Bernstorff* near that Village, to observe those 14 Battallions of the Enemies.

The Horse of our Right Wing were most of them posted over against *Overklaw* and *Litzgeim*; but the Eighteen Battallions, who were to the Right of all, had a great way to march before they could get up the Hill; and besides the Passage of the Rivulet, between *Schonbach* and *Litzgeim*, being very difficult the Attack could not begin on that side as soon as he could have wish'd; and the Troops of our Right which posted themselves in a Bottom, not far from *Lutzingen*, were oblig'd to remain expos'd during three Hours to the Cannonading of the Enemy without

without being able to make use of their Artillery, till at length a Counter Battery was rais'd near the Woods.

Our Right could not charge, till half an Hour after our Left had begun the Attack. However, they were pretty successful at first: For our Infantry, though very much inferior in Number to that of the Enemies, maintain'd themselves against them with great Firmness and Resolution, and our Cavalry broke that of the Enemies first Line; but they were so repuls'd by their second Line, that part of them were driven, in great Confusion, as far as beyond the Rivulet towards *Litzheim*; and our Infantry having no more Horse to sustain them, was oblig'd, notwithstanding the great Resistance they made, to retreat three or four hundred Paces towards the Wood, with considerable loss, especially the two Battalions which were in the Flanks, insomuch that things were, at that time, in a very ill Condition on that side. The Infantry stood firm near the Wood, and were soon put in a condition to return to the Charge. Prince *Eugene* having rallied the Horse brought them up again to the Charge, but they were repuls'd a second time. They were rallied once more, and for near three Quarters of an Hour we stood within about 60 Paces of the Enemy, neither of the two Parties making any motion. We made use of that time to post the Troops advantageously, and to put them in order, after which we charg'd the third time. Our Cavalry had at first some Advantage over that of the Enemy, but were afterwards repuls'd by them, whereas our Infantry broke, and overthrew that with which they had to deal, tho' very much superior; and tho' they could not march up to the Enemy,



my, but thro' a most difficult Ground, where a small number of Troops was sufficient to stop a great number.

Hereupon Prince *Eugene* left his Cavalry, seeing little likelihood of being able to rally them again, and came and put himself at the Head of the Infantry, who improving the Disorder into which they had put that of the Enemies, pursued them over Hills, Dales, Rocks and Woods, and having charg'd them again, did entirely rout them, and continued the Chace for above an Hour's March, as far as the Village of *Lutzingen*, which stands on the Corner of the Wood, and at the Foot of the Hills. Here Prince *Eugene* caus'd his Victorious Foot to halt to give time to his Cavalry, which had rallied a great way behind, to rejoin the Infantry.

It is very remarkable, that at this last Charge, when our Infantry defeated, with so much vigour, that of the Enemy, there remain'd, by Ten, but two of our Squadrons; nevertheless, they pursued their Advantage, and gave not the Enemy time to recover themselves.

The *French* Horse, daunted by our success, retir'd leisurely; ours follow'd them with the same pace, till having join'd our Foot, the whole Wing continued the Chace during an hour, as far as the Villages of *Morslingen* and *Teissenhoveh*, where the Enemy made a show to stand their ground, that they might have the time to pass a great Morass, and reach *Dillingen* and *Lavingen*. As soon as the Action was decided on our Left Wing, my Lord *Marlborough* dispos'd himself to march, with part of this Wing, towards the Village of *Oberklaw*, to Charge the Left of the Enemy on their Flank, and to succour our Right, but he was inform'd by the way that there was no more need of it; That  
all

It was recover'd on their side; That the Enemy had abandon'd the Village of *Oberklaw*, after they had set it on fire, and that they also set that of *Lutzingen* on fire.

It must not be forgot that Lieut. General *Hompesch* having advanc'd, with extream diligence, at the head of 4 Squadrons, had already intercepted the Enemies passage by the Village of *Morslingen*; but the Elector of *Bavaria* retreating towards that passage, our 4 Squadrons were oblig'd to retire, and leave it free for the Enemy to pass.

Major General *Lus*, of the Troops of *Cell*, was order'd to surround the Castle of *Hochstet*, whose Garrison, which consisted of 50 men, surrender'd themselves the next day Prisoners of War. There were found in it 200 wounded Officers. The Elector, and Mareschal *Marsin*, without stopping at *Larvingen*, pass'd the *Danube* the same Night, and having burnt their Bridge, put the remains of their scatter'd Army under the shelter of the Cannon of *Ulm*.

So great, and compleat a Victory, could not be bought cheap; it cost the Allies 4485 Men kill'd, 7523 wounded, and 273 lost, or made Prisoners, which amounts to 12081; the Lists which have been made of the Loss of several Troops, which compos'd the two Wings, make, in all, this Number.

Here are the Particulars of the Loss of our two Wings.

#### RIGHT WING.

	Officers.		Soldiers.	
	Dead.	Wound.	Dead.	Wounded.
Imperial Horse	15	26	232	354
Danish Horse	28	49	170	585
Prussian Horse	43	54	587	1096
Troops of the Circle	25	39	291	363

#### LEFT WING.

English Troops	51	147	825	1381
Dutch Troops	54	99	622	1371
Danish Horse	20	40	495	393
Lunenburgers	20	71	394	544
Troops of Hesse	17	58	174	673

The Number of Horses belonging to the Artillery or Cavalry, kill'd, wounded, or lost, is only 1664.

The Enemies Loss, according to their own Confession, amounts to near 40000 Men, as we are inform'd by intercepted

ted Letters ; They include in this number, 4 or 5000 Men they have lost in their Retreat to the *Black Forrest*, either by Desertion, or by the pursuit of the *Hussars* and *Peasants*, who made a great Slaughter of the Straglers. And, if it be considered, that after an exact computation, the number of Prisoners we made exceeds 13000 Men, of which there are more than 1200 Officers ; That we cut in pieces 10 *French* Batallions on their Right, and overthrew into the *Danube* near 30 Squadrons ; That the Left Wing, (especially the Foot) did also suffer very much ; That the number of the wounded, whom they brought off from *Ulm*, exceed 7000 Men, above 1000 of whom were Officers, insomuch, (that the Horses of 1200 Carts, which the Elector caused to be burnt, were employ'd to carry them in Litters) it must be own'd, that those intercepted Letters speak within Compass.

If we judge of the greatness of our Victory by the Consequences it has already had, it will appear yet more important. This is not the proper Place to mention them ; neither shall I speak of the Elector's abandoning his Country, of the sudden Evacuation and Surrender of the Town of *Ulm*, or of the Retreat of the Enemy beyond the *Rhine*, since we may reasonably hope that yet more considerable Events will shew how much the Battle of *Hochstet* has chang'd the Face of the Affairs of *Europe*.

Above 3000 *Germans*, or *Switzers*, of the Regiments of *Greder* and *Surlaube*, have already list'd themselves in our Troops.

Our Left Wing took 92 Colours, 25 Standards, and 34 Pieces of Cannon. We know not how many the Right has taken.

It is not possible for me to join here an exact List of the Slain and Wounded of the Enemy, who do all they can to conceal the Knowledge of it from the Publick ; but, however, 'tis not in their Power to disguise the number of the Prisoners whom we have in our hands. We know also, that the Count *de Verue*, General of the Horse, was kill'd, Monsieur *de Busen*, and the Count *de Clerambaut*, Lieutenant Generals, drowned in the *Danube* ; That Messieurs *de Blainville* and *Surlaube*, Lieutenant Generals, died of their Wounds ; that Monsieur *de Marillac* Brigadier, only Son of the Coun-  
fellow



sellor of State of that Name, the Duke d' *Humieres*, Brother to the Duke of *Aumont*, the Marquisses d' *Arpajou*, de *Haute-fort*, and de *Beringham* were either kill'd or drowned; and that the Marquiss de *La Baulme*, only Son to the Marshal de *Tallard*, was mortally wounded, and died a few days after the Action.

And here is a fair Field to expatiate on the great Obligations which all the High Allies have to the *TWO Illustrious Generals*, who commanded our Army on that glorious day; to speak of the perfect Union and Intelligence which appear'd between them; of their Intrepidity in exposing themselves; and of their Prudence in giving the necessary Orders according to the divers Exigencies, who oblig'd them to take new Measures on the sudden; but that seems altogether needless to me, since that Great Action is such in all its Circumstances, that the bare Detail I have given of it, may serve for a large Panegyrick upon the *TWO GENERALS*, who had the Conduct of it.

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*Prince Eugene of Savoy's Letter to the  
King of Prussia, upon Occasion of the  
Battle of Hochstet.*

*Dated Aug. 16th. 1704. N. S.*

S I R,

**Y**OUR Majesty has undoubtedly been fully inform'd already of the Signal Victory which we gain'd the 13th of this Month over the *French* and *Barbarians*. I therefore pass over in silence many of the Particulars of that Action, lest I should be tedious to your Majesty: But, with all submission, I cannot forbear giving deserved Praise to the Body of your Troops, which serv'd under my Command on this Occasion, having been an Eye-Witness, that both the Superiour and Inferior Officers and private Soldiers, particularly

cularly the Foot who were in the Right Wing, fought with Intrepidity, and for several Hours sustain'd the Efforts of the Enemy, who, by God's Assistance, and by means of the great Fire of the said Foot, were put into such Disorder, that being no longer able to stand before them, they were forced to fly with Precipitation, leaving us the Field of Battle, and a glorious Victory. Now, Sir, seeing noble Actions spring from the Heroick Conduct of a Commander, and that the worthy Examples of their superior Officers generally inspire the Soldiers with double Courage, 'tis just to give the Prince of Anhalt, in particular, the Praise so much his due. He was altogether careless of his Person, and unconcern'd amidst the greatest Dangers, he led on his Men to the Charge with undaunted Resolution; so that, to his Immortal Glory, to his Valour and Conduct, this Victory is in great measure to be attributed. Sir, I could not forbear giving, in all Obedience, this Testimony to your Majesty, of the Bravery, worthy of all praise, shewn by your Troops under my Command; and at the same time to assure your Majesty, that I will be wanting in nothing that may contribute to their Preservation and advantage; because I shall always count it a very particular Happiness to be able to render my self worthy of your Majesty's Esteem, being with respectful Obedience, &c.

## F I N I S.

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